SAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK and FOR RASGOW — The Glascow and New York Steamship pany's powerful new Steamship GLASGOW, 1993 a sno 400 horse-power, Robert Craig, Canamander, will from New York for Glasgow on SATURDAY, 19th Jes-

at frem New York for Oscale Roome). See Sery, at 12 Celecks, econ. Frest Cakin, (Saloen State Roome). 55 First Cakin, (Saloen State Roome). 55 Feecand Oston. 56 Seeward's fee included. 56 Seeward's fee included. 58 Broadway I. No. SYMON, No. 53 Broadway STEAM for MONTE VIDEO, BUENOS 

freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co. Agents. No. 74 Broadway.

PASSAGE for SAN FRANCISCO.-The new clipper ship SIROCCO, loading at Pier No. 25.

Zest River, has superbaccommodations for first and second cabin passengers. She will sail about the 20th January. For freight or passage apply to 1. S. OAKFORD, No. 92 Wall-st.

## Steamboats and Bailroads.

EW-JERSEY RAILROAD .- NEW. EW-JERSEI RAHLKOAD--NEW-TORK and PHILADELPHIA, direct -U.S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES--Through in 6; hours-New-Jersey lairoed, via Jersey City, leaving New-York at 3 and 9. M. and 5 P. M., from foot of Courtiandisst. Leaves billadelphia seems hours, foot of Walmitst. Fare reduced 48 for first-class and 82 56 for second-class. CALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and CHARLESTON result included the above lines, and forough baggage through tickets sold in the above lines, and through buggage extrict in the 54 P. M. lines from New York, with through Conductors. Passengers with baggage cross the forry 15 mins

OR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK, OE SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, Long Branch, PORT WASH-OCEAN HOUSE, Long Branch, PORT WASH-OCEAN HOUSE, Long Branch, PORT WASH-OCEAN HOUSE, Child BEOWN'S BOCK, (Mid-Betwen,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steambast THOMAS HUNT, Capt. A. H. Hazerty, will leave the New Haven Pier, Pock-alip, East River, as follows: FROM SEW-VORK.

Starriday, Jan. 1, 1 A. M.

Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1 A. M.

Thorniday, Jan. 1, 2, 1 A. M.

Thorniday, Jan. 1, 3, 7 A. M.

The stages for Squan will run connection with beat.—Stages to convey pessengers to all parts of the country. All persons are forbid treating the above heat on the account of hee owners.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for EOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD and TAUNTON.—The steamers MASSACHUSETTS and COMMODORE of this lice, now run regularly as heretogue, alternately, leaving Pier No. 2 North River, first what above Enterry-place, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., and Stemington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of the mail stain, which leaves Boston at 5 P. M. York—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stemington—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. and Satriday. PERRY leaves Providence for Newport The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for Newport vily, except Sundays, at 2 P. M.
Nor freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 10 Battery-ec, or on board the boats

CANANDAIGUA & ELMIRA RAILROAD CANANDAIGUA & ELMIKA RAILROAD

—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, Dec. 20, and until forther notice, trains leave Elmira
for Canandaigua, as follows:

Mail Train at 7 A. M., or on arrival of Night Express
Train from New-York, connecting at Canandaigua with
trains on the Albany and Buffalo Road for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Day Express at 6.10 P.M., or on arrival of Day Express
from New-York. The time of leaving New-York may be
seen by reference to the advertisement of the New-York and
Eric Railroad.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1452.

FOR BUSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Wm. Brown, and EMPIRE STATE. Capt. Benjamin Brayton, leave on alternate days, (Sundays excepted.) from Pier No. 3, N. R., near the Battery, at 4 P. M. Por freight, apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3.
TISDALE & BORDEN, Agents Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

Vork. Dec. 18, 1252.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This Road will be completed to Pittaburgh by December ist, after which all goods consigned to their Agent at Philadelphia will go through, without transchipment, within Seventy Houss, at the rates below published; offering to Merchants shipping to points on the Olio River, or any of the Western waters, facilities not to be received on any other route. Their arrangements with connecting roads are complete, by which Goods can be fervarded to the Interior of the Western States by Reifread, at the lowest rates, and in all cases without detention.

WINTER FREIGHT TARIFF DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This Road

WINTER FREIGHT TARIFF WINTER FREIGHT TARIFF
from Philadelphia to Pittabuagh.

Int Class—Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, &c. \$1 per 100 lbs.

Int Class—Hardware, Machinery, Bales,

Introducer, Machinery, Bales,

Int

Pittsburgh.

For further information or Bills of Lading, apply to
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, No 7 West-st., N. Y.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philade-phia.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAIL-ROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—December 13, 1832.

Trains out of New-York—Accommodation and Special—at 7 and 11 § A. M., 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven. At 9.19 A. M. and 6§ P. M., the Port Chester.

The 11 § A. M. runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Harrford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal Road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. for New-Haven.

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and St P. M. for New-Haven,

EXPRES TRAINS at 8 A. M. and 34 P. M. for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. The 8 A. M. train connects at New-Haven with train of the New-London Road, to New-London Norwich, Stonington and Providence. The 3.00 P. M. to New-London only.

The 8 A. M., stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, consecting with Housatonic and Neugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport, connecting with Denbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport, the 34 P. M., stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Denbury Railroads at Bridgeport. Trains into New-1 ork—Accommodation and Special—at 5, 7 and 9.35 A. M., and 4 P. M., through from New-Haven. At 34 A. M. and 3.45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9.35 A. M. receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads, at New-Haven. The 4 P. M. receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield and Northern Railroads.

EXPRES TRAINS leave New-Haven on arrival of trains from Boston at 14 and 8.50 P. M., (scopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford ) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertigement at the Station-House and

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House and principal hotels. GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Sup't. New-Haven, December, 1852.

NEW ROUTE.-BUFFALO and NEW 

TOLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVELAND OLEDO, NORW ALK and CIDEVELIAND
RAHROAD—Open for passengers between Toledo and Monroeville. Trains leave daily (except Sundays) as follows: Leeve Toledo at 7 A M.; leave Mouroeville at 25 P. M., forming a continuous line of railway, via Cleveland and Sheiby, between New-York, Boston and Chicago.
The direct line from Cleveland to Monroeville, will be open about Jen. 20.—Office Toledo, Norwaik and Cleveland F. R. Norwalk O. Jan. 1838. open about Jen. 20.—Olice Colean, 1838. R. R., Nerwalk, O., Jan., 1838. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

LUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-Winter Arrangement, Trains lesve Chambers-at daily, for though and Troy.

Express Train 6 A. M. through in 4 hours, connecting tith Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8 o'clock same

vening.
Mail Train S A. M.—Through Way Train 1 P. M.
Express Thain 3 P. M.—Accommodation Train 6 P. M.
For Tarrytown at 2 P.M., and an Evening Train at M
block.

For Po'knopsie at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.—For Peckskill at 5.30 P. M. at 5.30 P. M.

The Tarrytown, Feekskill and Po'keepsie Trains stop at all Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and Statists.

SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-st. at 7.30 A.M. for Pough-keepsie, and at 5 P.M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

GEO, STARK, Superintendout.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JER-SEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa. Fare \$1.78.—Fall Arrangement, commensuing November 15, 1882. Leave Pier No. 1 North River daily, for Kaston and intermediate places at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 3.45 P.M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P.M. Roturning, leave Phillipsburg at 6 and 9 A.M. and 5.15 P.M.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duanc-et, as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7 A.M. for Duankirk and Buffalo.
MAIL TRAIN at 9 A.M. for all stations.
V/AY TRAIN at 350 P.M. for Piermont and Suffern.
WAY TRAIN at 350 P.M. for Dolaware, via Jersey City
EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 P.M., every day for Dunkirk a

Buthlo.

Both Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Lake
Shore Railroads for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinsati; also to Sandusky, Tolede, Mouroe, Detroit and Chicago,

CHAS, MINOT, Superintendens. NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS .- On and aft-

EW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—On and after the 27th of December a train will leave New-York at 8 o'clock. A. M., from foot of Courthand-st, arriving in Philadelphia at 12 noon, at the Kensington Station. This line will be a Rehief Express Train to the 9 A. M. Express Train, which will also run through in four hours. Through Train, which will also run through in four hours. Through Train, which will also the passengers for way stations in New-Jersey in the 8 A. M. train only, at reduced prices. The Treaton Accommodation Train will, on and sifter the 27th December, leave Trenton at 9 A. M., arriving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 22 noon, returning from New-York at 22 noon, returning from New-York at 23 noon, returning from New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-Yor

MENT-Three Daily Lines. Fare, 21 %. The trains heave Ony Hall Station, corner Tryun-row and Centress, daily, (Surdays excepted,) as follows:

1st Train, at 7.59 A. M. Mail Train stopping at all way Stations. Mr Stations A. M. Albeny Eryress Train, stopping as 2d Train at 9 A. M. Albeny Eryress Train, stopping as Croten Falls, Dever Plans, Hillscale and Chedians Four Corsers, arriving 2.10 P. M., in time to connect with 2.30

Croten Falls. Dover Plana, Hillschae and Check Corners, arriving 2.10 P. M., in time to connect with 2.30 Train from Albany West.

3d Train, 3.45 P. M. Albany Express Train, stopping at Groten Falls. Dover Plains. Millerton. Hillschle. and Chainsen Four Corners, arriving 2.15 P. M., connecting at Albany with Express Train for Buffalo.

Returning, will leave East Albany 4t 8 A. M. Express Train arriving in New-York 12.5 P. M. 11.15 A. M., Mail Train, making all stops, and 4 P. M. Express Train arriving in New-York 13.5 P. M. SLOAT. Superintendent.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD -NEW. GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD—NEWYORK to VERMONT and CANADA.—Tickets are sold
at the New York and New-Haven Railroad Office, Broad way
and Canal-et. N.Y. To Bellows Falls, Ruthand, Burlington,
Windsor, White River Jenction, Wells River, St. Johnsbury, St. Alburs, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Eaggage checked through. Express Trains leave at 8.A.M.
Eaglage checked through. Express Trains leave at 8.A.M.
Freight by New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip every day
at 3 P.M. connecting with the Railroad to Burlington. St.
Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate
towns. The Companies forming the New-Haven Route are
determined to make it the most comfortable and expeditions
winter route to Vermont and Canada.

E. HYDE.

CAMDEN and AMDON DAIL POAD Co.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD for OF PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Battery-place—Two fines daily. Morning Line at 10 A.M. by steamboat JOSEPH BELKNAP. Fare \$2. Afternoon Express Line by steamboat JOHN POTTER at 2 P. M. Fare, 1st class cars, \$3: 2d class cars, \$2. Returring leave Philadelphia from foot of Walnuts-t. at 10 A.M., and 2 P.M. Emigrant Line by steamboat ATLAS, from Pier No. 1, at 4 P.M. Fare \$150.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILEOAD.—On and after January 1, 1533, until further notice, Fassenger Trains will ran botween Chicago, Toledo and Monroe daily, except Sundays, as fol-

Chicago, Toledo and Monroe daily, except Shinaye, as follows:
Chicago for Monroe and Toledo at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ A.M.
Toledo for Chicago at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ A.M.
Monroe for Chicago at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ A.M.
This Road, in conjunction with the Toledo and Norwalk,
Lake Shore, New-York and Eric, Builaio and Albany, and
Hudson River Railroads, form the only Railroad communication between Chicago and New-York City.
Aliao, a Railroad communication is now opened between
Chicago and Columbus, Chicalmati and Pittaburgh, via Toledo and Norwalk Road, which intersects the Mad River and
Hamilton and Davion Roads at Bellevue, the Mansfield
Read at Monroeville, and the Gieveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Pitczburgh Roads, at Cleveland.
JOS. H. MOGRE, Superintendent.

M. S. & N. I. R. R. Office, Adrian, Dec. 27, 1832.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st., N. Y.

#### Medical.

Dector van Hambert's German

permale refinal private practice Doctor Van Hambert,
of Germany, has used these pils with unparalleled success.
For discuss peculiar to females they can be relied on as a
certain, speedy, and unfailing remedy. They have been in
use about twelve years in this country, and have received the
approved of some of the most distinguished physicians in this
city. There is no prescription whose effects have been able
to compare with these pils in the treatment of females, and
it is not too much to say that their snocess has been more than
equal to the combined effects of all other remedies. These
who have used them know what an invaluable legacy Doctor
Van Hambert has left the world. By their use females may
rely upon obtaining speedy relief, whereby health is resored,
and the pale and deathly countenance gives place to the
roseate hurs of health.

N. B.—Purchase none unless they have the certificate of
copyright or the wrappers, and the written signatures of
H. C. VAN HAMBERT, M.D., on the duty stamp around
each box, and
General Agent for United States, America,
No. 127 Bowery, corner Grandest. Price §i per box.

DROFFESSOR MORSE 's INVIGORATING

No. 127 Envery, corner Grandest. Price \$1 per box.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S INVIGORATING

ELIXIR; or, CORDIAL.

THE WONDERFUL VEGETABLE PRODUCTION of which this medicine is composed, has engaged the medical savans of London, Paris, and the chief cities of Europe. Its virtue has been tested, and proclaimed by the highest names in the Faculty of those cities and testimonials have been presented to its discoverer by the Academies of Medicine of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. During a sojourn in Arabia Petrea, Professor Morse was afflicted with a nervous fever, brought on by intense excitement and imprudent exertions in a torrid senson of the year, which defied his own knowledge of curative means, and for some time threatened a fatal termination. A Shiek of one of the native tribes at length induced him to take a medicine prepared from the roots of heris common to a mountainous region of the country, which in a few days not only restored him to vigorous health, but renewed the strength of his constitution in a marvellous degree.

THIS HERB

Is one of the principal ingredients used in making this CORDIAL. It is obtained at great expense by the Proprietor and Manufacturer, Mr. Motre, M. D., New York City, It is the only infailblie remedy yet discovered for Nervaus, Head and Mind Complaints; if is the mental physic, long sought for and never before found, the only natural agent that can "administer to a mind diseased." In cases of Neuralgia, Headache, Vertico, pain in the nerves of the face, and the various train of Nervous Affections, it will produce a cure in an estombling short period of time; and it will also remove Depression, Excitement, a Tendency to Blush, Restlessness, Siespleanus, Diskle of Society, Incapacity for Study or Busmess, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Melancholy, Mental Deblity, Hysterns, Indecision, Wretchediness, Thoughts of Self-Destraction, Fear of Busnity of Split, &c. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of th PROFESSOR MORSE'S INVIGORATING

lar Energy, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Singrishness of the Liver, &c.

No newspaper would hold the many certificates and testimonies of gratitude is the Proprietor were we at liberty to publish them.

Below is a few of the many thousand Certificates received—being at liberty to publish them.

Below as a tiberty to publish them.

LET FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Hear what the celebrated and distinguished Da. Wood, of Massachusetts, says of it:

Workester, June 1, 1243.

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to inform you that one of my patients while in Boston, procared some of your Cordial which he tells me he has taken two weeks, and that he is entirely cured. He already looks like a new person who so short a time since looked so pale and thin, and was scarcely able to crawl around. I thought it scarcely possible in the west to regain his full strength and faculties; his case was an extremely had one. I prescribed the usual medicine used in such cases in the Hospital, but they were of no effect. In the mean time my patient had procured some of your Cordial, which effected a cure. I am satisfied no other medicine could have done. I shall ever warmly recommand it whenever an opportunity occurs. The inventor in my younger days I well remember, as being considered one of he meet shiffing physicians in the United States, and had beard his Cordial very highly spoken of, but was one of the incredulous as to its ments until I was so unexpectedly and satisfactorily convisiced to the contrary.

I remain very truly yours.

H. A. WOOD, M.D.

I remain very truly yours. H.A. WOOD, M.D.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS

Have not in a smale instance that his been anthenticated, given their sanction to any other preparation for the above complaints. It has in many violent and desperate cases effected radical cures, after patients had been abandoned and their condition pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character.

My office having been in a store where this Cordial was kept for sale for over three years, and my opportunities of pinding of its effects somewhat numerous, the vactly increasing demand, and that without a single advertiseation, tells for itself. I have seen a case of weakness, which had resisted all treatment for over five years, both in this place and Philadelphia, and the person a fair candidate for suicide, redically cured with one dozen bottles. He had spent hundreds without relief, and was cured with twenty-four dollars worth of Dr. Morse's Cordial.

Dr. Morse's Cordial.

A. KENDALL, M. D.

Dr. Morse's Cordial.

A. KENDALL, M. D.

I am acquainted, both as to its needed virtues and reasonable price at which you sell it. I have had it in practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its needed virtues and reasonable price at which you sell it. I am much pleased with its effects, and can with condidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable saxiliary for removing diseases in some of the mest trubelessine forms, and to all seasons and to all the propered by M. MORSE, M. D., and for sale by CHAS.

Prepared by M. MORSE, M. D., and for sale by CHAS. R. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, to whom all orders must be addressed. In Brooklyn, Milne, No. 215 Futbon-st.

whom all orders must be sourcest.

No. 215 Fullon-84.

It is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles, with the name blown in the glass, and sold for \$3 per Bottle; 6 for \$12; \$24 the dos.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1847, by Motealie Morse, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of the State of New-York.

For the Southern District of the State of New-York

PASMS in the STOMACH, FLATULENCY,
and INDIGESTION CURED by HOLLOWAY'S
FILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Dalwood, of Goodwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sept. 14, 1850.
"To Prof. Holloway, Sir—Having had an experimental
how-ledge of the good effect produced by your valuable
Fills, I consider it may duty to make it known, that two
years ago, my daughter, then sixteen years old, had suffered
for a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatmlency and
indigestion. I tried various remedies without benefit, but
a few doses of your wonderful Fills have restored her to
perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms
of her former complaint."

Sold by all venders of medicines in the United States, in
pots and boxes, at 31; cents, 57; cents, and \$1,50 each; and
wholessie by the pruncipal drug houses in the United States,
and by Messra, A. B., & D. SANDS, New-Yark, and by the
proprietor, No. 344 Strand, London.

CANDESS MOADHOUND COUGH SYRIP

SANDS HOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP O-Only 124 cents. A delightful and sure remedy for Cough, Hoars-ness, Consumption, &c., Wholesale and Re-tuil, at Sande's Mammoth Drug Store, No. 71 James st.

tail, at Sanda's Mammoth Drug Stere, No. 71 James et.

THE WONDER of the WORLD!—DETYNES'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE!—The
great remedy is at last discovered. Consumption can be
cured; Asthma will soon be as the things that were; and
Coughs and Colds, the parents of that fell disease that so
often brings woe to the homes of our land, vanish as if by
magic before this sovereign remedy.

This is that which has so long been sought for, and is in
full faith offered to the public as a certain cure for Coughs,
Colds, Hooping Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption,
and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, cheeck the ulceration, and raise the patient!
health. Price 25 cents per box.

C. H. RING, sole Agent, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.
Seid by GEO. P. MILNE, No. 215 Falton ... Brocklya.

ALBANY-WINTER ARRANGE WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM SCHNAFIS -No other Holland Gin, of equal parity of rectification, can be obtained either in the American or foreign markets, at any price. It is manufactured by the propertor exchangely, at Scheidam, in Holland, by a wrocas peculiar to his own factory. It is flavored, not by the common heral bury, but by the choice of hotanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated discusse as extension have and aroma, alrogether impossible in the cortial properties, to any Holland Gin herefolore known. For sale by the principal Druggats in the United States, and at No. 28

and acomes a concentrated in its cortial properties, to any Holland Gin berstofter known. For sale by the principal Druggats in the United States, and at No. 28 Beaverst.

From the New York Evenne Matron.

Aromatic Scinners - In mother column of to-day's Mirror will be found the card of Udoipho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaverst, setting forth the virtues of his celebrard Aromatic Schnedan Schnedps. We might bestared a romatic Schnedan Schnedps. We might bestare in indoming the set of the celebrard Aromatic Schnedan Schnedps. We might bestare in indoming the set of the celebrard Aromatic Schnedan Schnedps. We might bestare in indoming the set of the celebrard Aromatic Schnedan Schnedps. We might bestare in indoming the set of the celebrard Aromatic Schnedan Schnedps. We might bestare the second to come the second control of the cordal, and found it, without an exception, more than equal to its advertised virtues. Mr. Wolfe is the sole dealer in his choice and remarkable invigorator, and no one, after a single test of the mentale lifety of the principal form the proof in the favor. We can, hierafore, commend it to our renders and the popilic. It has the unmatakable davor of the pure jumiper laice. So creat is the demand for this article, that we condicantly product half a million profit to the manufacturer in five veers.

An Old Medicine Revived—in days of yore, as we have all learned from the old folks, no medicine was so useful to have in the home, or so good, in many diseases, as pure Holland Gin. For a long time, however, the genuine article could not be hed, until lately, it has reappeared under the new name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. The article appears to be manufactured article of Gin with continue at each lockers it is for person remaining in the interior of an Southern and Western States that they can not purchase a pure and unadialerated article of Gin with continue, deletence and spends higher which now almost exclusively privade these country, admits of he doubt. We

chee, without the least liability of deception or discription.

That it will tend to diminish the consumption of the come, consider the nedical profession is discribed in the consumption of the exclusively pervice that country, admits of he doubt. We consider the medical profession and the traveling commenty are under obligations to Mr. Welfe

Wolff's Aromatic Schitchan Schikaffs.—We perceive that this liquor is coming into very general use for medicine, in proposes, and will very happy effect. In the hands of physicians, it is proving itself, as a stimulating diarethe to be eminently successful after other medication with this intent had been tried in vain. In one of the cases thus reported, abdorning drops, hes been cured, and the necessary of tapping averted; and in another, a distressing case of gravel, so called, has been entirely removed by the passage of a calculus of considerable size, which is ascribed to the use of only two bottles of this article. The Editor of The New-York Medical Gazette, Dr. Roese—good authority in such matters—speaks thus of this article. The Editor of The New-York Medical Gazette, Dr. Roese—good authority in such matters—speaks thus of this article.

"As regards its medicinal and curative effects, we understand him to claim only that it is a pure and reliable article of Holland Gin, and, as such, worthy of the confidence of physicians, in those diseases for which they are wont to prescribe it, and have, hitherto, only been restrained by fineing it impracticable to obtain the article in a pure state. For should any prejudice against alcoholic medicine deprive the affilied of the benefit of this article, which, from time immenorial, has held its place amount the remedical agents of the Materia Medica, if it be found worthy of confidence by continued experience. At all events, those who persist in the employment of roleration and of other alcoholic medicines, as trictures, bitters, &c., and expecially those who presente Medica, if it be found and expecially those who presente singl

### Water Cure.

HYDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTI-TUTE, No. 15 Laight-st. Special department for fe-male discuses. R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor. DR. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant.

THE N. Y. CITY WATER CURE, No. 184
12th-st., cor. University-pl. Ample accommodations
for patients and boarders. O. H. WELLINGTON, M.D.
GEO. H. TAYLOR, M.D.

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro
atte of the County of New York, I will exuse to be sold at pubic auction, at the Merchanta' Exchange, in the City of New York,
on the twenty-exemble day of January, in the year 1950, at twelve
years now, the follower described Real Estate of Bradley
Goodman, decreated, for the payment of his debts: All that certain
let or parcel of ground situate, by ing and body in the 12th Ward of the
City of New York, on the resulterly side of 60th st., bagether with the
huddings thereon, which end for is bounded and corronne as follows;
Commencing one hundred and twenty-five first and corronne as follows;
Commencing one hundred and the first twenty-five feet and two
inches in the search, one hundred and iffy seven feet five and one-half
in he so it the eastery line, and one hundred and fifty four feet and
half of an inch on the westerly line. The improvements on and
half of an inch on the westerly line. The improvements on and
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hundred when the ready for delivery—New York, Drounderthere were the production of the purchase money will be required to be ped at the sale, and the halinice when the deed is ready for delivery. New York, Decomb 6, 1852. GABRIEL VAN COTT. Ww. H. Van Cott. Proc or. do for

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Constr of New York, indice is hereby given to all persons aving claims, against Ma IVIN SILBER, late of the City of Sea-ork, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof the subscriber, at his residence, No. 103, Albert A, in the City of the Vick, or before the thritter high of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1852, ods lawfmTh\* WILLIAM R. SILBER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-Leaste of the County of New York, instees is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. VAN AULEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to person the same, with van Architecture. the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchest thereof, to the subscriber, at his resultance, No. 123 West. 224-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1882.

1928 Lawdouth\* William C. Van Aulen, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Jesse C. Smith, Ken, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is bereily given according to lew to all persons latting claims against JOHN CLARK, late of the Coty of Brooklyn, docessed, that they are required to e which the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subsciter, John Dikeman, at his office in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated, Junuary 5, 1833.

ju6 lawfmits JOHN DIKEMAN, { Administrators.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of 65.0RGE H. STOUT late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at has place of business. No. 36 Ronalway, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of March nott. Dated New York to farst day September, 1802. STOUT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-A sate of the County of New Tork, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHARDAYOVNE, late of the Cay of New Tork, decayated, to present the same with routest thereof, to the subscribers, at their office Na 134 Cherry at, in the Cay of New Tork, one or before the rist day of February next.—Dated, New Tork, the 11th day of August, 1892.

THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE. | Executors. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-Gots of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons arring claims argued JANE HITCHELL, late of the City New York, single woman, deceased, to present the same, with worder scheroot, in the subscriber, at he of the, No. 15 south st., as the City of New York, on or before the severals day of May gext.—Date New York, the third day of November, 1992.

104 1aw80075\*

104 1aw80075\*

NOTICE of DISTRIBUTION.-Notice is hereby given, that the process of the sale of the Read Ketate of FETER A. HORN, here of the City of New York, deceased, in testate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the Country of New York, will be distributed proceeding to low at the Surrogate of the Country of New York, will be distributed proceding to low at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New York, on the first day of February at the office, in the forecome of that day, when all persons having chains or demands against said estate will present them to said Surrogate, with their proofs or vouchers.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JOHN C. SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, targy under under the order of the Surregate of the County of New York, by Jereman Towie, will be distributed by said Surregate, according tolaw, at the Surregate's office, in the City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of January nett, at no clock in the forences of that day.—Dated this sin day of December, 1882. [49.6w] A. W. BRADFORD, Surregate.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY. SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTI
Simmed Willers Trustee, 2c., for Heavy Powell, against John
Carbart, James R. Palins, the Second Williamsburgh Bunding and
Strains Acceptation. Wisiam C. Smith and Annuaux Campbell.

Suttineon for relact.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the Defendant WILLIAN
C. SMITH. You are herely summoned and required to anseer the
compaint an tias action, which will be filled in the city of Brooklyn, on the
20th sig yof December, 1802, and to serve a copy of your answer to the
city of New York, within twenty signs after the service of this ammond
and you, entitle re-of the dependence of the infifice. No. 10 Wallet, in the
City of New York, within twenty signs after the service of this ammond
the sign of the court for the relact demanded in the complaint.—Dated
will apply to the Court for the relied demanded in the complaint.—Dated will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—De New York, Dec. 20, 1882. R. H. BOWNE, Plantal 's Attorney 183 I switch Th.

SUPREME COURT.—Benjamin Chamber CUPREME COURT.—Benjamin Chamberlain, Staley N. Clarke and William Gallaher against Albertize L.
Lynde. Heavy Huight and Hieland Haight.—Stremmont.—The HENRY
HAIGHT am RICHARD HAIGHT—Street You are hereby semmoned
to newer the complaint in this action, and to serve along of your savever
on me at Eliscotivide, Cattaranasa County, Sew Lock, within treasdays after the service, hereof, exclusive of the day of such service,
and if the delinidants full to answer the complaint as allowed, the
planning will apply to the Court see the related demand in this send
complaint. And you will take notice, that the complaint in the send
complaint. And you will take notice, that the complaint in the set of
the office of the Clark of Alleghang Courty, on the 17th
day of November, 1802.

A. G. RICE, Flaintiff Attorney.

423 Lawley. November, 1862

CUPREME COURT-Francis B. Wallace SUPREMB COURT—Francis B. Wallace Sassinst Samuel [Carry—To THE DEFENDANT] for are hereity summoned and required to answer the companion in this action, which will be liked in the office of the Clierk of the City and Courty of New York, at the City Hall in said Gity, and to serve a copy at your answer the complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61. Wall at, in the City of New York, within Iwenty days after the service of this summon on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you tail to answer the said complaint within the time shiresaid the planning in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and sirty soldars, with interest from first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and larty-math, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Devember 20, 1862.

The complaint in the action was filed in the office of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall is said City, on the 18th day of December, 1862.

d22 lawdwTh D. C. RINGLAND, Plaintif's Attorney,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-IN PURSUANCE of an order of the property of the property of the property of the Period of the second of the property of PERIOD PROPERTY of The PROPERTY OF T A the 10th day of Sectionary 1850.

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

SKETCH OF A SERMON.

The Glory of Christ's Suffering and Humiliation.

BY REV. HENRY GILES. The heer is come that the Sound Man should be glowled.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of the Female Academy, on the first instant, the Second Unitarian Church, Brocklyn, held their service on Sunday at the Institute, in Washington-st. Rev. Henry Giles preached an eloquent and effective discourse in the morning, from the above text. In commencing, he

What hour was this? What was its glory? It was the bour of his Crucifixion-it was the glory of the Cross. This, according to the ideas of those around Him, was a strange kind of glory; and to the ideas of the worldly in any age, such glory is but little intelli-gible. But this hour to which Christ had now come for which from the beginning, He was ordained-was the greatest hour in the history of the world; and that Cross, shomeful as it was in the eyes of men, was the sublimest throne that ever king ascended. Here it is that we have Christ revealed in His fullness-revealed in the holy grandeur of His spirit, in the profoundest meaning of His life. Here was a testimony for rightcousness more impressive than marvels. Here was a soul immoved in its goodness and rectitude,-patient and benignant amidst crucities and wrong—a spectacle more impressive to men and angels than miracles and powers! Great had been Jesus in word and deed; yet powers! Great had been Jesus in word and deed; yet was He still greater in silence and submissiveness. Never was Jesus more divinely the minister of Heaven than in His quiescent subjection; never was the spirit of God's glory more divinely in His face, than when it turned in meckness on the scotters. Jesus was not grander at the temb of Legarus, than He was in the hall of Pilot; and grandest of all, was He when hung upon the Cross, and lingered stowly in death, with mercy and faith in the hear with reasons and beginning on His line. Look and ingered showly in death, with mercy and data in His heart, with prayer and blessing on His lips. Look-ing upon Christ in His latest afflictions, we see Him in the simplicity and the singleness of His own blessed in-ture; we see Him disrobed of all the outward accessa-ries which distract the astention from Himself; without ries which distract the astention from Himself; without miracle and without hosannah, depressed in mind, wearied and broken down in body—alone in the midst of his enemies,—the derided, the condemned, the crucified, with a deeper love than ever, our affections hall Him as the sent of God.

Let me speak on a few of the attributes of spiritual excellence, in which the suffering and crucified Jesus was glorified.

excellence, in which the suffering and crucified Jesus was glorified.

First. The suffering and crucified Jesus was glorified in Itis benignity. The light of benignity which shone upon his whole course, was transcendently resplendent on its close. But, what was the benignity of Jesus standing at this point of his career, but not resting all our attention upon it, let us look from it, upon the goodness, which at every stage marks the way of Christ. This goodness was no enfectibed sensibility. It was a principle, and an affection united; the principle having his from the affection, and the affection energy from the principle. The goodness of Christ, therefore, was exalted and comprehensive; strong, while it was tender. His thoughts reached to the immertal; and his love had the height and compass of his thoughts. He saw the immertal enchrined in every form of man, and therefore his first affection was for the human soul. He saw in that soul a deathless essence, and thus eternal life attracted his especial interest. To this goodness, all humanity was dear. To this goodness, the well-being of that humanity was dear, all that could raise it and all that could redeem it. But, though our Saviour loved the soul, He did not overlook the body; though He appreciated, as only He could appreciate the relations of eternity, He did not despise the charities of time. United as he was to the mysteries of the spiritual world, there was yet such an atmosphere of gentleness about him, that none feared his approach, and many heard his deposition the latest that for the way, that in the very thirst of torture and dissolution, he had words of thoughtbrought him their babes to bless; increlored was, that Mary sat at his feet, and that John leaned upon his breast. Therefore it was, that in the very thirst of torture and dissolution, he had words of thought ful soluce for his weeping mother. Nay, so deep was Christ's pity for the ills of life, that nearly all his miracles were directed to relieve them; and so harmoniously could he blend the gentle with the God-like, that human sweetness is never absent from mysterious power. In every action of Christ's—the supernatural as well as the simple—there is always a most heavenly coursecurness—a courteousness, which is at once the spirit of lofty benevolence and of noble manners. The dejected soul is that over which he seems to lean; the contrite and lowly spirit is that which he delights to welcome. He said in plain words, he came to seek and to save the lost; and graciously did he fulful his mission. Absting no jot from the standard of perfect right, he had yet abundant compassion for human infirmities. Ready to leve any inclination to God; and to extenuate to the utmost the feebleness of sincere, but imperced with, ready to follow with kind thoughts the rich man who desired to go in the way of duty, but who could not bear its hardest trials. Jesus still, admitted of no compromise with sin, and to these only who renounced it, did he give the full blessing of his peace. The struggle of the spirit had always from him the kindest encouragement, and never the slightost reproach. Wherever a single wish existed for a better test, the scal in which the wish had britt, was precious

him the kindest encouragement, and never not appears reproach. Wherever a single wish existed for a better state, the soul in which the wish grew into resolve, and resolve became reformation, then, no matter how rulned that soul had been, no matter how despised—he tuok it to the besom of his mercy, and he gave it a refuge from contempt. When those who had lost the worst's esteem, and still worse, had lost their own, those who had no rest on earth and no light in heaven—those who looked in vain whith them and above them for support, when they come near to him, with their bleeding hearts and their bleeding eyes, he discerned a faith in their spirits of which they themselves were not yet conscious; and speaking comfort to that faith, he gently bound up their bruses, and he gently wiped off their tears. But even in all this we reach not the light of our Savior's goodness. That was not seen in the day of his power, as it was in the day of his humilation. Not in contact with the grartful, but the thankless; not near the loving, but the hating; must we look for the sublimest exhibition of it. There are souls that can be bounteous as the breast of heaven, while their lives are pleasant; there are souls may be emblithered by adversity, and become ferce by opposition. Not so was Christ. No change could cloud his benignant heart; humanity, even in the madness of lie guilt, was sacred to his puty—and he loved it with love unspeakable, in the persons of his most cruel enemies. Bereaved, deserted, wrapped in grief and darkness, no ungracious word occapes him to the last his breathing was goodness unblemished and divine—divine in his cuncilation to the penitent thief—divine in his rost. Mighty, indeed, was the trust demanded, and mighty was the trust exhibited. In the more lister of the best purposes; whatever is mysterious in the madness of the guilty; the apperent failure of the best purposes; whatever is mysterious in the rost disheartening. Here is the affliction of the innoceat—the triumph of the guilty; the apperent fai

the senses. The experience which he had a was due not destroy his trust in Max. And yet how sad was that experience: The multitudes had given him to an unjust sentence, and they demanded its execution. Of those who loved him, but few had courage to confess him. The selected messengers of his word had fied before the breath of danger. One of his companions betrayed him with a kiss, and another denied him with an oath. The priests belied him; the judges condemned him without law and against law. The magistrates scoffed at him, the soldiers harassed, the rabble insulted him. But cruel as the human heart was toward him—marred as the human visage was before him—be did not sparn the nature which he bore; he did not renounce his conviction in its worth; he did not cast saide his hope. For that nature he lived—for that nature he died; and in his life and desith, that nature was redeemed and glorified. Wicked as men around him were, he knew that twellence had not perished; he knew that trust down, was not destroyed; and that though evil for the time prevailed, it had not obtained the final victory.

Third: The suffering and humiliated Jesus was glori-

field in his endurance. This is our last topic. Let it not be said that the mind of Jesus was at perfect peace in the security of superhuman han wheles and superhuman power. That Christ was thus secure gives direct contradiction to the impression which his agony leaves apont as and such security would reader that agony itself impossible. The very theology which declares him God, and which makes it perdition to think otherwise, admits the reality of this agony, and attributes it to the Divine anger which hung over him as the victim of imputed sin. There is here an assumption without an explanation, there is no an assumption without an explanation, the assumption involves the contradiction; that a being could be inseparably God and man in one person, yet have a consciousness as man which explanation only renders the contradiction more apparent. The fact, as we understant it, is simple, impressive, instructive, encouraging. It prescribs to us an intelligible and an effecting reality We see in it a perfect nature—finely sensitive in body and in mind—not secured against pain in either, but open to it, yet leaving toture and crief to the uttermost extremity. Thence the trembling of Jesus, to enter on this awful conflict. "I have," he says, "a baptism to be bagited with, and how am I stratemed until it be accomplished!" The nee his convulsion, then his prayer in the garden: "Off it be possible, my Father, tet this cup pass from me." Thence the meaning of his spirit: "My soul is exceedingly sorrowful, sorrowful even unto death." Thence his agonising shriek upon the cross: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" But, it was not at the end of Christ's office in the world that it made him acquainted with grief. From the beginning his mission was a mission of cudurance, it was one that involved opposition all the way—one that at every step must be maintained in sarrifice. It was a mission that sought no alliance with the senses. It promised no temporal reward, and it exposed to many temporal privations, it made little

SKETCH OF A LECTURE.

The Sea, and the Circulation of its Waters. BY LIEUT, M. F. MAUBY.

The Fifth Lecture of The People's Course was delivered at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening, by Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory, Washington. The subject of his lecture was The Sea, and the Circulation of its Waters, wherein he argued, among other points, that the great Currents of the Ocean are as perfectly in accordance with Law and Order as the "Harmony of the Spheres," that the Gulf Stream, and other Oceanic Currents could not have existed had the Sea water not been salt; that a system of oceanic circulation, where the waters were all fresh, would be very feeble; that shells and marine insects constitute important agents in vegetating and modifying climates, and that they prevent the Sea from becoming

more and more salineus.
In commencing, he remarked that in treating of the Sea, and the Circulation of its Waters, he did not expect to have time to embrace the whole subject, as that would be too great a demand upon the patience of his audience. And furthermore, were he to attempt it, he should find himself in the rivers and the clouds, with which the sea was intimately connected. We know, said he, that the great Rivers, such as the Amazon, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, run through channels in the clouds as palpably as through channels on the earth. We have the highest scientific authority for this. I have always found, in my scientific studies, that when I could get the Bible to say anything upon the subject, it always afforded me a firm platform to stand upon, and another round in the ladder by which I could safely ascend. [Applause] And the Bible informs us that "all rivers run into the ses," &c. But, he (the lecturer) did not propose to go into the Rivers, or treat especially of the Gulf Streams, or of those very large Gulf Currents which exercise such a controling influence upon Navigation. But he proposed to go into another subject, which they (the Rivers and the Gulf Stream) influence, nevertheless, like the dews of heaven

-silently, but wholesomely and beneficently. He said that he had reason to believe that there was as much regulation in the circulation of the waters of the sea as there is in the circulation of the blood, or the movements of the planets in the heavens. If we take a drop of water from the Sea and another drop from the River, and analyze them, we shall find that they are nearly slike; and this proves that water in one part of the ocean to-day will be found in another and far-distant part to-morrow. This must be carried by these Currents They maintain the order and preserve the harmony which characterizes every department of God's handi-work. Every drop of water in the sea is as obedient to Law and Order as are the stars in the heavens; for when the morning stars sang together, the waves of the seaslso lifted up their voice; therefore the voice of the ocean is in harmony with the music of the spheres [Appleuse ] We cannot doubt this, for upon the Red Sen there is never any rain, while upon the Mediter ranean there are rains and many rivers emptied into it Yet, when we come to analyze the waters of each, they are found to be almost identical. Upon this evidence we form the supposition of a general system of Circulation, by which water from one part of the sea is con veyed into a most remote part. The chief motive-power concerned in Marine Currents has been generally ascribed to heat. But it has been found to be through the instrumentality of the winds, and plants and insects, and the force of the sea. These agents give the

sea great dynamic force. From this point, the lecturer went on to argue that the same secret causes which produce an under-current from the Mediterranean and from the Red Sea into the Ocean, should also produce an under-current from the North Sea into the Polar regions; and in corroboration of this idea, he cited the experience of Lieutenant Haven, of the Grinnell expedition, who, when he was frozen up in the ice, going toward the South, a large iceberg came drifting up toward the North, and was out of sight in a day. And he said that it was to the mild and gentle influence of the salts of the sea, brought through by an under-current, that Franklin and his companions owe their lives, if they have been able to find the means of subsistence in that cold and barren region. Here, then, he said, is the office which the sea performs in the economy of the Universe. The dews, the rains, and the rivers are con tinually dissolving certain minerals of the earth, and carrying them off to the sea.

List of Patents Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending January 11, 1853.

(Carefully prepared for The Iribane.)
Thomas Baylis and Deniel Williams, of Tecumseb, Mich., for Improvement in Rakes to harvesters. Dated Jan. II, 1853.
Mathew Chapin, of New-York, N. Y., for Improvement in Lathes for turning interior and exterior surfaces. Dated Jan. II, 1852.

Mathew Chapin, of New-York, N. 1., for Improvement in Lathee for turning interior and exterior mixfaces. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Moses G. Farmer, of Salem, Mass., for Improvement in Perces Cells for Gelvanic Batteries. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Finckney Frost, of Springfield, Vt., for Improvement in Seythe Yastenings. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Annul M. George, of Nashna, N.H., for Improvement in mode of operating Circular Saws. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

John L. Gilhiand, of Brooklyn, N.Y., for Improvement in Fire Poissing Glass. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

John L. Gilhiand, of Brooklyn, N.Y., for Improvement in Buckles. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Niles A. Hedges, of Lancaster, Ohio, for Improvement in Manue Spreaders. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Wim. Mann. of Philadelphia, Penn., for Improvement in manufacturing Copying Paper. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Andrew Mayer, of Philadelphia, Penn., for Improvement in Screw Cutting Dies. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Richard Montgomery, of New-York, N.Y., for Improved method of camecting the sheets of Shut Plue and Water Space Stem Boilers. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

Dan. Fears. Jr., of Floyd, N.Y., for Improvement in Smut Machines. Dated Jan. 11, 1853.

We learn from The Southern Recorder. that a man calling himself by the name of George W. Jones, of Columbia County, professing to be a negro trader, was arrested by William Searcy and Thomas Jenking, hast, near Monticelle, Jasper County, on Friday night with nine stolen negroes in his possession, and four others claimed by himself. One of the latter escaped at the time of the arrest. Jones has been lodged in the County Jul, and the seven negroer yet unclaimed. Five of the negroes—three men and two women—say they belong to Pierce Bailey, of Warren, living near Double Wells. Another to Mr. Merrisen, of Harris County. A Trip to the Mountains.
C respondenced The S. I. Tribuse.
EASTON. (Pa...) Saturday, Jan. 1, 1853.

While the luxurious hospitality, and the huposing variety of metropolitan enjoyments draw thousands to New-York, at this festive season, it is pleasant to escape from the whirl, for a few days, with Dame Nature, though in her sober garb, her wealth of adornment wholly laid aside, and her vernal smiles exchanged for the sombre aspect which repels the more seeker after pleasure from communion with her. To this "spirit stealing nook" where she still sits a queen in spite of improvements, an easy and rapid transition may be made by the New-Jersey Central Railread, opened during the past season. Taking the boat at the Battery to Elizabethport, you land in an hour, and step into a new, commodious and elegant car, the swift gliding motion of which attests the ex-cellence of the road. There are three passenger trains every day, (except Sundays.) on this road, and the care are usually filled; a fact proving an amount of travel almost unprecedented, considering how shorts time the road has been completed. The quantity of freight transported is immense. If the day is bright, a fine sweep of country, level and denuded as a rolling prairie is commanded by the eye, which rests now and then, in the swift transit on pretty and flourishing vil lages, at which the train stops for a moment, darting onward before you have time for more than a glance. This suffices, however, to show the promising growth of these thriving towns, and the aspect of cultivation and prosperity in the surrounding farms. Here and there, amid the bronzed herbage and leafless groves and frozen lakelets, are seen fields of young grain, green as if just touched by the breath of spring; or a garden of full blown cabbages adjoining some sturdy cottage, or a bank of luxuriant moss overhanging some gushing spring, above which droop the stripped boughs which in summer cover it with shade. As the cars rush on with their stormwind speed, the face of the country becomes more broken and varied; here a wooded hill rises steeply from the plain, its craggy ridge bootling over log houses perched on its sides, while a fresh stream bursting from its foot, runs merrily along the readside, flinging its noisy greeting in the teeth of the whizzing engine; there you pass along the verge of an abrupt declivity where you look down on the tops of heary pines and the edges of jagged rocks, and hear the hearse murmur of waters in cavernous depths, or see the playful leap of some they waterfall not yet grasped by winter's ley hand; again a gray precipice frowns overhead, or picture-sque valley presents itself, or a smooth meadow, skirted by a rushing stream, spreads between a rampart of hills; or a sweetly undulating extent of cultivated landscape, sprinkled with patches of woodland and comfortable farmhouses, stretches far as the vision can reach; or the distant glitter of spires and roofs shows the site of some town lying a little "off the track."

It is a charming excursion, either for a winter or summer morning; and we venture to say that more beauty and variety of scenery may be seen in the three hours and a half spent on this road than in any other direction from the city occupying the same time. After leaving the "White House" you enter a mountainous region, and a succession of pictures, grand as well as beautiful, meet the view. Many parties of pleasure were last summer surprised to find so much loveliness and wildness so near the city and so easy of access, and hardly less attraction is offered in winter to the eye of an artist or a lover of nature. The hoar frost has been busy wreathing the denuded forest branches with his delicate sprays in imitation of the wealth of sum mer, and the effect of the slant sunbeams on this fairy tracery is that of a gorgeous shower of rainbows. You have scarcely time to wonder at all you see, before the arrivel of the cars at the Philipsburgh Dépôt interrupts your meditations. This is an old Jersey town, which has greatly increase during the last few months; and the new Dépôt, a model of taste in its peculiar style, has been visited by thousands from the interior as a rare curiosity—numbers of the ancient settlers seeing a railway and train then for the first time in their lives. At this place omnibuses are in waiting to coavey pas-sengers and luggage across the bridge that spans the Delaware, into Easton.

Easton was first settled about the middle of the last century, and was one of the latest settlements laid out by Penn, from whom it received its name in honor of the country seat of one of his noble friends. The final treaties of the Governor with the Indians were held in its public square. Its first inhabitants were chiedy Germans, the descendants of whom inhabit their primitive dwellings, or less antiquated residences retaining a touch of quaintness with the improvements of modern taste. The German population are industrious and prosperous; and the water power afforded in this fertile valley, with the enterprise of its inhabitants, here sent up "mills, factories, forges, their industry plying" -in almost every direction. The town is encire an amphitheatre of lofty hills, rock-turreted and crowned with primeval woods; between these the stately Delaware has cleft his foaming way, and the placed Lehigh hastes to mingle its waters with the larger stream, at a picturesque point well known as the spot where the missionary, Brainard, had his cabin, and first preached to the Delaware Indians. The winding, romantic Bushkill flows through fields and woods on the other side, skirting the beautiful space now inclosed for a public cemetery, and murmuring and flashing at the foot of Jefferson, a wild, ragged precipice lifting its stark, rocky face in relief against the sky, and descend ing in a gentler slope on the other side into the very beart of the town. The compactness of the streets is readily accounted for by the near vicinity of the steep hills and the rivers; you may almost step into these from the bricked sidewalks. But the extension of residences will soon sprinkle the neighboring hights with pretty white and brown cottages surrounded with orna mental grounds;—summer retreats for citizens retired from business, or for families who spend the winters in the city, and come here to enjoy the warm months in a locality remarkably salubrious and delightful. The population of the town, including South Easton and Philips burgh, is from ten to twelve thousand; and its natural advantages for manufactures and exhaustless resources in iron ore, with its easy access by railroad and canal to the markets of New-York and Philadelphia, give it the preference over any other point in the State for such purposes. The surrounding country is a limestone

soil of the richest quality. From different points of the summit of South Moun tain, and Chesnut Hill, a mile or so from Easton, magnificent views of the country are obtained, extending from 50 to 80 miles around, and embracing a range of from 50 to 80 miles around, and embracing a range of mountain scenery unsurpassed this side of the Alle-ghanies. The Wyegat, two miles north, up the Dela-ware, a rocky cleft some six hundred feet deep, pre-sents a miniature copy of the Water Gap, the misty outline of which may be seen afar off, a cloud-topped bulwark for the majestic River. An extent of eulti-vated country lies spread like a map beneath; green

Mere the grain and the grasses in Yerdure are apringing and the avent scented clover it blossoms is finging; Where the orthards are laken with showers of bloom. And the breeze lans your brow with the rarest perficuse.

Nor is the absence of flower-scented gales and green foliage regretted; for even at this dreary season enough of beauty is left to enchant the beholder.

A Christmas here smacks of the olden time in the

substantial hospitalities so kindly profered, with all the elegance, too, of city life. Pheasants from the beach woods, canvass back ducks, wild turkies, &c., seem to use their wings in flying from house to house as bearers of neighborly greeting; while the delicious plum pud-dings, the rich mince pies, the snow-white and ornamented cakes, the jars of sweet meats, and other dain ties of domestic manufacture, make similar circuits eliciting everywhere expressions of grateful regard and pleased appreciation of their excellence. The suppers to which we have sat down every evening amid charming circles of friends, would put to shame the frugal repasts of metropolitan evening cheer for a sociable gathering; and better than all the delicacles which every housewife here knows how to prepare with her own fair hands, is the interior cunshine of smiling content, and warm regard, and loving welcome, in wh genial atmosphere the tender blossom of affection ex-pands and keeps its freshness. Green may it continue, as the Christmas tree lifting its glossy boughs from the vase on yonder table, and may we ere long again en-joy such a reunion.

de French, named Languette and Jeroma, left their father's residence in Independence, Buchanan County, lows, and have not since returned. Their mother was dead, and their father had gone East at the time. It is supposed that they became lonely, and started to find their father, as they were heard of once, in Michigan. They were then but 12 and 9 years of age, and though four years have elapsed, the father love not yet relinquish this search.